United Nations E/C.2/2010/2/Add.49

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
24 March 2010

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2010 regular session
26 May-4 June 2010

Quadrennial reports for the period 2005-2008 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	Christian Children's Fund	2
2.	Korean Foundation for World Aid	4
3.	New Humanity	6
4.	Swiss Peace Foundation	8
5.	Union of Ibero American Capitals	9
6.	Women's National Commission	11
7.	Zenab for Women in Development	13

10-28814 (E) 110510

Please recycle

1. Christian Children's Fund

Special, 1985

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization

Christian Children's Fund (CCF) is an international child development organization that works for the well-being of 15.2 million children and families in 30 countries worldwide. CCF aims to help deprived, excluded and vulnerable children develop the capacity to become young adults, parents and leaders who bring lasting and positive change to their communities by focusing on three critical groups: healthy and secure infants; educated and confident children; and skilled and involved youth. CCF promotes societies whose individuals and institutions participate in valuing, protecting and advancing the worth and rights of children.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

(a) Forty-fifth session of the Commission for Social Development (CCF submitted two written statements and worked with the non-governmental organization (NGO) Committee for Social Development); (b) from 2005 to 2008, CCF engaged with the NGO Subcommittee for the Eradication of Poverty and also with the NGO Committee on Youth; (c) from 2005 to 2007, co-chaired the Working Group on Girls of the NGO Committee on the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); (d) CCF actively participated in the 2005-2008 sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women. In addition, at the NGO consultations of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 2006, CCF gave a presentation on "Education in Emergencies", followed in 2007, by a presentation on child-friendly spaces.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

CCF regularly attended and participated in the UNICEF Executive Board meetings. CCF was also an implementing partner of various United Nations organizations, including UNHCR, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in development and post-conflict programmes around the world.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Fund's initiatives in support of the Millennium Development Goals during the reporting period included efforts aimed at reaching 15.2 million children and families in the Americas, Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. Goal 1: (a) in 2005, CCF launched a ground-breaking study on children and poverty with the belief that a broader, longer-lasting impact can only be achieved when programmes are based on a deep understanding of child poverty; (b) CCF participated in microenterprise development and other livelihoods programmes. Goal 2: (a) CCF participated in education programmes in all 30 countries of activity, including in Afghanistan, Angola, Ecuador and the Philippines; (b) CCF raised awareness about the dangers and abuses of child labour, and connected families with job skills training and microenterprise loans to improve or start small businesses; (c) in countries such as Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Dominica, Ecuador, Honduras, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Zambia, CCF carried out early childhood development programmes. Goal 3 and Goal 5: CCF worked with families and communities to end harmful practices, including female genital mutilation, rape, gender-based violence and forced early marriages. Goal 4: CCF works throughout the world to combat malaria. Goal 7: CCF worked to combat water scarcity and unclean water, implementing water programmes in virtually every country where it operates.

D. Activities in support of the global principles

On World Malaria Day, CCF worked to raise awareness about prevention and treatment of the disease. CCF commemorated World AIDS Day and is committed to helping children and their family members make direct, positive contributions in the struggle to overcome AIDS. World Water Day was celebrated by educating children and their parents about the importance of clean and safe water for people around the world. In 2007, for the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, CCF helped organize a United Nations panel discussion of children and youth. During the 2005-2008 period, CCF mobilized children, teachers, entire communities, and national education networks to take advantage of Global Action Week for Education.

2. Korean Foundation for World Aid

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The goals of the Korean Foundation for World Aid (KFWA) are to help Koreans living in the Republic of Korea and abroad to cooperate towards the country's unification and prosperity and contribute to the promotion of world peace and well-being. KFWA carries out the following activities in order to achieve these goals: providing food for needy children; modernizing hospitals; sharing medicine and commodities; providing agricultural assistance in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; general relief work; development relief work; hygienic and medical treatment work; child sponsorship programmes in Asia, the Middle East and Africa; and multicultural family care in the Republic of Korea.

B. Change in name and constitution

KFWA has changed its name to the Serve and Share Foundation on 24 April 2009. This will allow people to better understand the purpose of the organization and its activities, which are based on the Christian faith.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

(a) International Innovation Exhibition, May 2005, Seoul; (b) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 14-15 March, Bangkok; (c) Fourteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development; (d) Fifty-ninth Annual Department of Public Information/NGO Conference, 2006; (e) Economic and Social Council Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) Innovation Fair, May 2007, New York, United States of America; (f) Economic and Social Council AMR Innovation Fair, June 2007, Mumbai, India; (g) Economic and Social Council AMR Innovation Fair, July 2007, Geneva.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. Target 1: (a) provision of 129 pieces of agricultural machinery, 1,380 tons of fertilizer and pesticides; (b) training of 136 technicians. Target 2: 3,000 students were enrolled in educational centres. Target 3: (a) 53,164 children were given nutritional care; (b) provision of livestock. Goal 2. Target 1: (a) supported 35,630 children in acquisition of primary education; (b) built or renovated 19 classrooms; (c) provided training for 150 teachers. Goal 3. Target 1: (a) training of 141 women; (b) provision of paid work for 90 women. Goal 4. Target 1: the organization has provided food to 1,055 infants. Goal 5. Target 1: KFWA initiated provision of

130 medical check-ups. Goal 6. Target 3: (a) provision of general medical care — 33,624; (b) physical therapy centres in operation: 24,000; (c) seven hospital buildings renovated; (d) provision of medical appliances — 13; (e) patients who received medicines — 25,755. Goal 7. Target 3: KFWA facilitated installation of 256 drinking water systems. Target 4: as part of the initiative, 156 houses either built or renovated. Goal 8. Target 5: KFWA has worked to improve access to and benefits from information and communication technologies through provision of computer training to students.

C. Activities in support of the Global Principles

Global Call to Action Against Poverty was observed by the organization. Since 2006, KFWA has worked as a member of a national coalition in the Republic of Korea, participating in the Whiteband Campaign in 2007 and 2008 and in the Global Forum four times in 2007.

3. New Humanity

General, 2005

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization

The Economic and Social Council reclassified New Humanity, an international NGO, from special to general consultative status in 2005. Since this change in status, New Humanity has endeavoured to increase its participation and leadership in activities of the Council and other bodies and to offer new ideas and experiences. The purpose of New Humanity, present in over 125 nations, is to improve the economic and social conditions of people in all societies according to the spirit of unity and solidarity inspired by the Focolare Movement. Since New Humanity first received consultative status with the United Nations in 1987, membership has grown from 2 million to 2.7 million people and its publications and broadcasts reach an additional 2 million people. Funding comes primarily from the generosity of individuals.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

(a) Economic and Social Council NGO Forum on the Millennium Development Goals, March 2005, New York (New Humanity presented a talk on mutual interdependence, brotherhood and mutual reciprocity as an invited speaker at the forum); (b) Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development, March 2005; (c) forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women; (d) sixty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights; (e) World Summit on the Information Society, November 2005, Tunis (New Humanity installed a booth demonstrating a satellite and Internet-based system for providing medical consultation from Europe to remote regions of Africa) and in 2007 and 2008, New Humanity participated in the Internet Governance Forum in Brazil and India; (f) Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, July 2005, Geneva; (g) forty-fourth session of the Commission for Social Development; (h) on the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development, 16 May 2006, New Humanity collaborated with the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the presentation of a round table on the theme "Human Dignity, Fraternity and Dialogue among Cultures. The Experience of 40 years in Fontem, Cameroon"; (i) fifty-eighth session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, August 2006, Geneva; (j) forty-fifth session of the Commission for Social Development (New Humanity led a side event on the theme, "Dignified Work for All"); (k) special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, April 2007, New York; (l) Global Forum on Reinventing Government, June 2007, Vienna

(New Humanity was invited to make a presentation entitled "Building Trust through Public-Private Partnership: The Economy of Communion Project"); (m) side event on AIDS, June 2008 (New Humanity co-organized a seminar on scaling HIV/AIDS programmes in Africa); (n) the Secretary-General of New Humanity co-founded the NGO Committee on Financing for Development and served as secretary from 2005 to 2007; (o) seventh session of the Human Rights Council (New Humanity participated in the work and led a side event on intercultural dialogue); (p) ninth session of the Human Rights Council.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

New Humanity and Action for a United World collaborated with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the European Space Agency, TNO (Center for Telecommunications Research in the Netherlands) and NGOs on two projects in Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire to install satellite antennas to support two hospitals, a medical clinic and some schools. The project was designed to create a model for reinforcing the use of satellite technology in Africa.

C. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

New Humanity, together with the NGOs New Families Movement and Action for a United World contribute to the Millennium Development Goals in Africa, Asia, Central and South America, and Eastern Europe as follows: Goal 1 — 105 projects in 30 countries (2008); Goal 2 — 18,600 children in 99 projects in 53 countries (2008); Goal 8, Target 5 — cooperation with UNESCO, the European Space Agency and the private sector.

D. Other relevant activities

(a) On 27 May 2005, on the occasion of the International Year of Sport and Physical Education, New Humanity, in cooperation with SportMeet, organized a round table entitled "Sports: Universal Instrument for Development and Peacebuilding" at the United Nations Office at Geneva; (b) New Humanity sponsored a panel discussion in Hyde Park, New York, on disarmament and international security with the participation, among others, of the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs; (c) participation in the Run4Unity event in October 2005.

4. Swiss Peace Foundation

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The Swiss Peace Foundation is a practice-oriented peace research institute working mainly in the following fields: (a) conflict sensitivity; (b) dealing with the past; (c) mediation; (d) statehood and governance. In 2008, the Foundation celebrated its twentieth anniversary.

B. Expanded areas of activities

While the Swiss Peace Foundation is primarily engaged in research, consultancy work, training, and networking in the above-mentioned fields, in 2008 it started the BEFORE project together with Alliance for Peacebuilding.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

The Foundation participated in the following meetings: (a) conference on the theme "From Reaction to prevention: Civil society Forging Partnerships to Prevent Violent Conflict and Build Peace", July 2005 at United Nations Headquarters (facilitated the Working Group on early warning and mobilizing early response together with the West African Network for Peacebuilding); (b) United Nations Development Programme Conferences on Early Warning, April 2006 at the University of Khartoum (made a presentation on how to create a viable early warning system); (c) Sixty-first Annual United Nations Department of Public Information/NGO Conference, September 2008 in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) headquarters, Paris; (d) Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) seminar on fighting impunity and promoting international justice, November 2008, in the Palais des Nations, Geneva; (e) the Foundation signed memorandums of understanding on mediation support activities with the Mediation Support Unit of the Department of Political Affairs in December 2007 and February 2008.

5. Union of Ibero American Capitals

Special, 1989

I. Introduction

The Union of Ibero American Capitals (UCCI) was formed on 12 October 1982 at a meeting of Latin American mayors in Madrid and its statutes were last revised in 1996. It is an international, municipal, non-profit organization, which represents the following 27 cities of Latin America and the Iberian peninsula: Andorra la Vella; Asunción; Barcelona (Spain); Bogotá; Brasilia; Buenos Aires; Caracas; Guatemala City; Havana; La Paz; Lima; Lisbon; Madrid; Managua; Mexico City; Montevideo; Panama City; Rio de Janeiro (Brazil); San José; San Juan; Quito; San Salvador; Santiago; Santo Domingo; São Paulo (Brazil); Sucre (Bolivia) and Tegucigalpa (Honduras).

The main aims and purposes of the organization are to encourage links and relationships among the capitals and cities that are members of UCCI; to consider all matters relating to its affiliated municipalities; to promote the rights of neighbourhoods; to promote the balanced and harmonic development of the capital cities of Latin America and the Iberian peninsula; to organize meetings and other activities promoting exchange of best practices.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

(a) November 2005, Bilbao, Spain, Second World Summit of Cities and Local Authorities on the Information Society; (b) March 2007, Madrid, international conference organized by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; (c) April 2007, La Paz, 3rd plenary meeting of Andean Cities Network; (d) May-June 2007, Madrid, SIMA congress on financing and property development in Latin America; (e) August 2007, Cordoba, Argentina, fourth International Congress on Public Services and Municipalities; (f) October 2008, Madrid, European Council Forum for the Future of Democracy.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in the field; and activities carried out in cooperation with other international organizations

(a) May-June 2005, Managua fourth Ibero-American course on emergencies and rescue, organized by BUSF (United Firefighters Without Borders); (b) October 2005, Madrid, signature of a collaboration agreement between UCCI and the Mercociudades Network; (c) October 2006, Montevideo, First Forum of Local Governments (part of the Ibero-American Conference of Nations); (d) May 2006, Bogotá, seminar on nutritional and food security in urban areas; (e) October 2006, Madrid, UCCI moderated a round table on city organizations at the first municipal conference on urban sustainability; (f) October 2006, Salamanca, Spain, twelfth

Ibero-American Summit on Urbanism; (g) June-July 2007, Arequipa, Peru, fifth Ibero-American course on emergencies and recovery after natural disasters (BUSF); (h) September 2007, Bogotá, National Forum of Andean Culture; (i) April 2008, San Salvador, first Forum of Local Authorities of Central America; (j) June 2008, Managua, sixth Ibero-American course on emergencies and rescue (BUSF); (k) September 2008, San Salvador, third Forum of Local Authorities (part of the Ibero-American Conference of Nations).

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: (a) April 2006, Mexico City, regional workshop on the fight against urban poverty in Central America; (b) June 2006, Lima, first Sectorial Committee of Urban Development and Housing, Ibero-American seminar — "Public areas in cities — Successful projects". Goal 3: (a) April 2007, Quito, fourth Sectorial Committee on Equal Opportunities; (b) June 2007, Bogotá fourteenth Sectorial Committee on Municipal Security and Police. Goal 7: (a) September 2005, Buenos Aires, eighth Sectorial Committee on the Environment and Latin-American seminar on environmental training; (b) June 2007, Buenos Aires, ninth Sectorial Committee on the Environment and Ibero-American Congress on Recovery and Reuse of Solid Urban Residues; (c) June 2008, Quito, Ibero-American meeting on the environment and tenth Sectorial Committee on the Environment; (d) June 2008, Madrid and Lisbon twenty-ninth Ibero-American Municipal Training Programme; (e) September 2008, Lisbon, first technical meeting of the Ibero-American Committee on Solidarity in Response to Disasters.

6. Women's National Commission

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purpose

The Women's National Commission (WNC) is the United Kingdom umbrella body that aims to ensure that women's views are taken into account by the Government and are heard in public debate. Its 420 member organizations (and over 130 individual partners) cover a wide and diverse range of women's interests and activities across the United Kingdom, in total representing several million women. A publicly appointed Chair and Board of Commissioners provide the strategic direction for the Commission. To achieve its aim of bringing the voice of women into Government, WNC operates through a website, regular newsletters and information to partners, undertaking consultation exercises with partners on Government proposals, organizing information seminars and conferences, producing reports and position papers, advising Government ministers, meetings with Government officials and facilitating meetings and working groups.

B. Expanded areas of activities

While its broad aims and objectives remain much as described in the submission covering the period 2001-2004, in the period covered by this report WNC has created a Migration and Asylum Working Group, which emerged from the International Working Group, to focus specifically on issues pertaining to migrant and asylum-seeking women. Furthermore, the WNC partnership base has increased to almost 550, from the 300 reported in the previous submission.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

WNC Commissioner Carrie Pemberton travelled to Geneva to attend the Economic Commission for Europe regional preparatory meeting, which took place from 12 to 15 December 2005. Participation in Commission on the Status of Women sessions: (a) facilitated an annual pre-session meeting between NGOs and the official United Kingdom delegation; (b) ongoing coordination with a number of United Kingdom Government departments; (c) participated in side events held with NGO partner organizations; (d) prepared and drafted written and oral statements to be submitted in advance of the sessions, designed to reflect as far as possible the consensus view of women's organizations in the United Kingdom; (e) performed a formal role of liaison with the NGO delegation; (f) worked with the European Women's Lobby in its role as coordinator of the European Union NGOs attending meetings; (g) ongoing support to the Government in mainstreaming and implementing the agreed conclusions, through independent advice informed by the views of WNC member NGOs; (h) Commission on the Status of Women forty-ninth session: WNC set up a

subgroup in October 2004 that produced a written statement for submission to the sessions, a brochure reflecting United Kingdom women's views on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and held an event at which NGOs could report back and discuss future activities; (i) Commission on the Status of Women fiftieth session: in preparation for the session, WNC hosted an open meeting on women and decision-making; (j) Commission on the Status of Women fifty-first session: WNC facilitated a side event entitled "Called to Account"; (k) the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, WNC Commissioner and statistics specialists from the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) discussed the commitment to developing international indicators on violence against women; (l) Commission on the Status of Women fifty-second session: WNC co-hosted a side event with the United Kingdom Women's Budget Group, entitled "An Economy for Equality". WNC also supported and promoted side events held by other United Kingdom NGOs, and chaired an event held by the National Council of Women on 27 February and the Women Against Fundamentalism and for Equality event on 29 February; (m) development of the Women's Human Rights E-Network, an e-network open to WNC partners, organizations and individuals interested in learning more about women's human rights and gender equality from an international perspective; (n) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, forty-first session: WNC consulted NGO partners across the United Kingdom to facilitate input into the WNC national shadow report, which was published in 2008, to ensure that it was factually accurate, cohesive and coherent, and represented the views of women's NGOs across the United Kingdom.

7. Zenab for Women in Development

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

Zenab for Women in Development (ZWD) was named after a pioneer woman educator who started girls' education in eastern Sudan in 1941. She fought for girls' rights, especially in the area of education, and opened many primary schools for girls in cities and villages throughout eastern Sudan. The organization's purpose and main goals are to facilitate improvements in the livelihood of women in the Sudan and advocate for their rights. ZWD vision: a country where all women enjoy health and education rights and contribute towards sustainable development. ZWD works to empower women through the following activities: girls' education, disabled and adult education; poverty eradication by supporting rural women's income-generating activities; HIV/AIDS programming; prevention of female genital mutilation and promotion of mother-childcare as part of a reproductive health programme; initiatives to end violence against women; humanitarian programmes, peacebuilding and civic education training programmes. Over the past three years, ZWD has expanded its activities to most of the eastern and southern states, and has strengthened its cooperation with other NGOs at the local, national and international levels.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in United Nations conferences and other meetings

Representatives of the organization attended the following meetings/events held at the United Nations Headquarters, New York: (a) Commission on the Status of Women fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (ZWD organized side events during these sessions); the ZWD president made a statement on gender and climate change during the fifty-second session and ZWD arranged an exhibition of Sudanese women artists during the fifty-first session; (b) high-level dialogue on interreligious and intercultural understanding and cooperation for peace, October 2007 (the president of ZWD spoke at the hearing of NGOs); (c) special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS review meeting, June 2006 (ZWD representatives attended and lobbied with other NGOs and civil societies for strong outcome documents); (d) ZWD presented a paper on World AIDS Day, December 2006, about the status of HIV/AIDS in the Sudan, with special emphasis on its effects on women.

Representatives attended the following meetings/events in other parts of the world: (a) Economic and Social Council Annual Ministerial Review, July 2007, Geneva (ZWD organized an exhibition, and the ZWD president participated in various round tables and addressed the final session on behalf of the African NGOs); (b) Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development, November 2008, Doha (ZWD representatives actively participated in this conference, advocating for the importance of considering great allocation of resources to empower NGOs).

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

(a) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), November 2006 (campaigned to end violence against women); (b) UNIFEM: campaigned to end violence against women in Gadarif State during November 2007.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization contributed to the Millennium Development Goals in different parts of the Sudan; the major actions undertaken were as follows: Goal 1. The initiative included: (a) distribution of food to 50 families, 300 people, in displacement camps of south Darfur; (b) establishing food security for 200 poor women farmers and their families (1,500 people); (c) organizing women farmers by establishing the Women Farmers' Union to serve at least 1,500 women farmers; (d) training of women farmers on nutrition and other health issues. Goal 2. Over the period 2005-2008, ZWD contributed to this goal by: (a) sponsoring girls and boys from poor families to register for primary schools though payment of their registration fees; (b) renovated 10 classrooms; (c) distributed educational materials for primary schools at different localities in Gadarif State; (d) distributed uniforms, book bags and books to 500 students; (e) provided meals to 200 poor students at schools with a high drop-out rate; (f) improved school infrastructure by supplying schools with water pots and water tanks, building bathrooms, and installing school gates; (g) distributed wheelchairs to 10 disabled students, and educational tools for 12 blind and 10 deaf children. Goal 3. ZWD programmes concentrated on girls and women as the main target groups. The initiatives included: (a) education programmes on gender issues in various villages and localities; (b) organizing symposiums for local officials and community and religious leaders to raise awareness about gender equality; (c) training courses and capacity-building programmes for women leaders in the area of gender mainstreaming, human rights, organization management, conflict resolution and peacebuilding; (d) workshops on the role of women in the election process and women's political participation; (e) civic education programmes for youth, especially for girls; (f) training women in HIV/AIDS prevention; (f) national campaigns to raise awareness about violence against women; (g) adult education programmes for women and support for girls who drop out of school; (h) creation of the Women Farmers' Union to empower 1,500 women farmers; (i) initiative to establish the Women's Leadership and Environment Centre. Goals 4 and 5. ZWD worked to outlaw the practice of female genital mutilation, reduce maternal mortality rates, and raise awareness about children's and women's health. The initiatives included workshops, seminars and training: (a) female genital mutilation work in Gadarif State; (b) training midwives, raising their awareness in the area of female genital mutilation and increasing the accountability of medical personnel; (c) organization of medical weeks in Gadarif City and the displacement camps around Khartoum during which ZWD provided medical check-ups for children and distributed free medicine and vitamins; (d) educational programmes on malaria, HIV/AIDS, and diarrhoea in schools; (e) provision of medical examinations for pregnant women and distribution of medicine and vitamins. Goal 6. ZWD has concentrated on prevention of HIV/AIDS through awareness-raising programmes: (a) symposiums on the occasion of World AIDS Day as an opportunity for people at different levels to unite in the fight against HIV/AIDS; (b) a training course on means of AIDS prevention was

conducted in Elgadaref State; (c) publication and distribution of materials about HIV/AIDS and means of prevention in schools of Gadarif and Khartoum States and displaced camps; (d) a workshop in partnership with other local NGOs to raise the awareness of the sweepers at the hospitals of Gadarif City as a protection measure against HIV/AIDS and hepatitis and to correct the way the hospital collected rubbish; (e) educational classes on prevention of HIV/AIDS in villages and localities of Gadarif State and training of medical personnel. Goal 7. ZWD aims to halve the number of students without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Actions undertaken include: (a) establishment of a drinking water system in rural schools and various districts of Gadarif City; (b) establishment of 25 school sanitary services; (c) environmental education programmes.

D. Activities in support of the Global Principles

(a) Every year on 10 December, ZWD observed World AIDS Day by organizing symposiums that brought together people at different levels to fight HIV/AIDS; (b) ZWD celebrated International Women's Day by organizing various events; (c) annual observance of Poverty Eradication Day, 18 October, and Earth Day, 21 May.

E. Partnerships

(a) ZWD established a network of 10 NGOs in Gadarif State and 10 NGOs in Khartoum State; (b) ZWD is a member of various active networks such as the Sudan AIDS Network, the FGM Eradication Network and the Poverty Reduction Network; (c) ZWD representative was appointed Secretary of the forum Together for Darfur; (d) ZWD developed partnerships at the global level with international NGOs.